

Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

II



FREE
Door
Hanger

£1.40

South Africa R11.95
Malta £1.15

Grapevine.

Hi there!

Your pictures and jokes are pouring in, but so far not many poems! It's all great stuff and I'd like to write to thank everyone but some people are forgetting to put in their name, age and (worst of all) address. So next time you send something in to the Grapevine remember to tell me who you are!

Kim

Write to:
Kim
Lion King and Friends,
PO Box 1,
Haverhill, NYS 476

FAMILY SHOCK

The elephant can fit in for a shock. An animal that looks like a hamster claims to be one of the family! The surprise relative is a rock hyrax. She's the size of a small dog - elephants are 500 times larger. Mrs Hyrax, who's a keen rock-climber, said: "Elephants can stop looking down their trunks at me. We've got the same bone structure, and two-section hoofs. That proves we're related, whether they like it or not."

PRESS
CARD

Single
clasp



What's a skeleton?
Here with the
animal off!

PRESS
CARD

Food
to drink



POTTED MEAT

The problem of keeping meat fresh has been solved by a potted wasp. When she lays an egg in her mud nest, she stocks it with a meaty caterpillar for her youngster to eat when it hatches. But she doesn't kill the caterpillar. She paralyzes it. Mrs Wasp said: "The caterpillar stays totally fresh because it's still alive. A dead caterpillar would go stale. I'm a caring mum - only fresh food is good enough for my grub."

PRESS
CARD

Style &
Fashion



FUN FUR

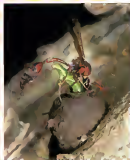
Fancy a colour change? Take a fashion tip from a three-toed sloth - she's gone green. But how did this slow-mover from the south american jungle do it? Miss Sloth explained: "I'm not into washing, so my fur is nice and dirty. Tiny organisms called algae grow in the dirt. They're green, which makes my brown fur look green, too. Stylish, isn't it!"



Victoria Leader, age 5



Sydney Kearn, age 6



W
A
T
C
H
There are 25 tusks
rooting through
this magazine. Can
you find them?

OUT FOR

CONTENTS



SIMBA'S WORLD
Cheetahs

Timon in trouble
Part 3



Get Drawing

Elephant

Predator
vision



North-west Africa

Swamped



RAFIN REMEMBERS

Fire against rain

FREE IN PART 12

A really cool Simba
transfer tattoo!



SIMBA'S WORLD

NO OTHER ANIMAL IN THE WORLD CAN RUN AS FAST AS THE CHEETAH. A LEAN, MUSCLY BODY, CLAWS THAT GRIP BETTER THAN RUNNING SHOES, AND A FLEXIBLE SPINE HELP IT TO REACH 100 KILOMETRES AN HOUR.

Cheetahs

How can you tell the cheetah apart from other spotted cats of about the same size, like the African leopard or the South American jaguar? By its shape and coat pattern. The cheetah has a long, streamlined body, extra long legs, a deep chest, a short mane and a small head. Its coat is mainly yellowish brown with dark spots. At the end of its tail the spots merge into black rings. The tip of the tail and the underside of its body are whitish. There is a noticeable dark line from the corner of each eye down the side of the nose to the corner of the mouth. The male cheetah is larger and heavier than the female.



CHEETAH EYELINE

The cheetah has the smallest head of all the big cats and a dark line running down the side of its face from the eyes.



STOCKY LEOPARD

The leopard is up to 60cm longer than the cheetah. It has a deep chest and bulky and stocky legs. The markings on its back, sides and upper legs are dark rings known as rosettes.



HEAVYWEIGHT JAGUAR

The jaguar is about the same size as the leopard but is much heavier and has a broader head. It has rosettes with dark spots inside them on its back. The tail tip has dark rings.

FACT FILE

CHEETAH

Acinonyx jubatus

SIZE: The male's head and body is up to 140cm long. Its tail up to 60cm. It weighs up to 60kg. The female is a little shorter and lighter.

RANGE: Cheetahs live in open country from semi-deserts to grasslands, mainly in south and east Africa.

DIE: They eat small antelope, birds, hares, jackals and rodents. When they hunt together they can bring down larger prey, such as gazelle or zebra.

YOUNG: Females usually give birth to 3-4 cubs, but can have 1-5, at any time of the year.

LIFESPAN: About 12 years in the wild.

TRAIL OF SMELLS

Male and female adults live apart for most of the year. When the female is on heat, she leaves smelly messages for the males by squirting urine on signposts like rocks and trees. When a male picks up the scent, he follows it, calling out with loud yelps. If the female is interested, she yelps in reply. Then they pair up for a few days and mate several times.



FAST AND FURIOUS

Cheetahs hunt by day, relying on their superb eyesight to spot prey. They stalk stealthily until they come within about 90m of the prey and then give chase. If they manage to catch up with the animal in less than a minute, they knock it down and suffocate it by biting the neck. If not, they stop and rest to put back the oxygen they have burned up in their lightning-fast sprint.

GIANT STRIDES

A cheetah can run almost 30km per hour faster than another champion sprinter, the lion. Here's why. It is leaner and only carries half the weight of a lion. Also, its claws are permanently extended which allows it to get a good grip on the ground. But the big secret of its success is the fact that it has a super-flexible spine which allows it to stretch out its legs fully. At full stretch it can make a stride of 6.6m. When sprinting at top speed, it makes three strides every second.



ENDANGERED!

Scientists are not sure how many cheetahs there are in Africa - there could be as few as 10,000. In the past, thousands of cheetahs were killed to make fur coats. Today they are protected in most of the areas where they live. Their main problem is finding enough prey to survive. Other big predators, like lions and hyenas, drive the cheetahs from their kills and prey on their cubs.

A SURRENDER

A cheetah usually drops away its kill so that it can get out of sight of other carnivores. Its slender body and small incisor teeth are no match against lions and leopards or a pack of hungry hyenas. It will abandon its hard-won food if it is challenged by one of these predators.

1 The cheetah stalks its prey stealthily through the grass, crouching low to keep out of sight.

2 When it starts to sprint it pushes off the ground with its powerful back legs, and begins to stretch out its curved spine.

3 Now the spine is fully extended and the front legs are thrown forwards. Both pairs of legs are off the ground.



CUBS ON THE MOVE

The female cheetah is pregnant for about 13 weeks before giving birth to her cubs. She chooses a well-hidden spot under bushes, in rocks or in long grass. The cubs are born with their eyes closed. They have greyish fur, with a mantle of lighter hair on the back and neck. For the first two weeks they are helpless and the mother often moves them so that they are not discovered by lions, hyenas or leopards.



SIMBA SAYS

We animals of the plains know that cheetahs can only leap up their high-speed sprints for about a minute. So, if they haven't caught up with their prey by then, the fleeing animal is safe. This is because the sudden acceleration makes the cheetah's temperature go sky high. If it doesn't stop and rest, the cheetah would probably become brain damaged.

4 LEARNING TO KILL
Once the cubs are about six months old, their mother starts to teach them to hunt. She will bring them live prey so they can practise killing.

5 As the front legs touch the ground, the spine curves, bringing the back legs forward so that the cheetah can push off again.

WOW!

A cheetah's acceleration is better than many sports cars - from standstill, it can reach a speed of 70km per hour in just 3 seconds.

HAKUNA MATATA

NO WORRIES!

The sudden roar of a landslide brought rock and stone tumbling from the cliff top towards the startled pack of wild dogs.

"Sheesh!" gasped Timon.

"One minute I'm about to be swallowed, the next, buried!"

Things were even harder for the petrified pack. The torn-eared Snarl and a few others just scattered in time. But several dogs disappeared beneath the cascade of rock.

Searching for their meerkat friend, Simba and Pumbaa were already heading closer. Too close, the baby elephant, and his mother had pointed the way to where they had last seen Timon.

Hearing the rockfall and barking dogs brought Simba to a halt in mid stride, his eyes and ears alert. It was Pumbaa who spoke first.

"Hey, that sounds like one whole lot of trouble!" he said.

Every sinew of Simba's sleek body tensed. The young lion knew that hunting dogs meant danger.

"Timon needs us!" muttered Simba, as he burst into a sprint that left Pumbaa standing. "Wait for me!" yelled the warthog who, despite his padded bulk, moved surprisingly fast.

The landslide stopped as quickly as it had started. Snarl was still smarting from a glancing blow. But he was even more pained at the loss of his pack friends.

Timon in Trouble! Part 3



"I'll make that meerkat pay!" he growled. "If he's still alive, he'll wish he weren't!"

Snarl began to scramble back to the spot where Timon had found cover. It was then that another of the pack saw Simba and Pumbaa approaching. "Look!" he yelled, uneasily. "We thought that meerkat was bluffing when he spoke of his powerful friends!"

Fearsome as they were, the weary dogs were now fewer and had little fight left in them. They were well aware that any lion, even a young one, was an enemy to be reckoned with. There was also the warthog, with its tearing tusks. Snarl did his best to rally the others, but the sight of Simba and Pumbaa bearing down on them was too much. The dogs took flight with the lion's mighty roar ringing in their ears.

Only Snarl refused to quit. By now he had reached the small rocky opening, covered with loose stones. Within it, Timon was thankfully safe but unaware that danger still stalked. He was digging to get out while Snarl was trying to get in. Timon heard the dog and froze. Too late!

"So! You did survive, meerkat!" came Snarl's snarling voice. "Now I will have the pleasure of finishing you off myself!"

For one fun-loving little fellow, Timon put on a brave show. No sooner did Snarl break through to the opening than Timon smacked the dog's nose with a sharp stone.

"Chill out, you canine creep!" shrieked the meerkat. "Go hound someone your own size!"

Timon sounded braver than he felt. He knew it was only a matter of time. And time had almost run out. Set on wreaking revenge against



Timon, Snarl misjudged how close Simba and Pumbaa were. The other pack members had gone, one sent flying on his way by Simba's swiping paw. Snarl was but a hair's breadth from taking Timon in his teeth.

"Hang on, pal, here comes the cavalry!" squealed Pumbaa.

"About time, you great hog-head!" replied Timon. "What kept you?"

Snarl turned and leapt back, narrowly avoiding the warthog's tusks. Instead, he found himself facing Simba. The lion's eyes blazed. Razor claws flashed and he prepared to spring. Terrified, Snarl backed away. But it wasn't Simba who delivered the fatal blow. A mighty rock chose that same moment to move. In a split second it had rolled right over Snarl, sealing all life and breath. But it brought more trouble. Before the meerkat could scramble

from his hiding place, the rock rumbled across the opening, to trap him again.

"We'll get you out, buddy!" called Pumbaa. "Right, Simba?"

"Wrong!" came the lion's reply. He eyed the mighty boulder. "It's one big problem that's really got the two of us beat!"

"Beat!" said Pumbaa as his mind slowly began to recall something. "Bear, drum-beats, jungle music, toot toot trumpets."

Simba's face lit up. "Pumbaa, for a dumb bacon-brain, you're mighty smart!" he said.

While Pumbaa stayed by Timon, Simba hurried back to the elephant herd. As he ran, the lion remembered how the whole adventure had started with Timon annoyingly

drumming on a hollow log. Toot the baby elephant had spoken of making friends with Timon and playing trumpeting games. Perhaps his herd would help them.

Maybe Timon's luck was starting to look up.

Pumbaa sprang to his feet when he saw Simba leading the elephants towards the cliff. Simba went first, searching out the safest route.

While the rest of the herd stood below it, the huge female slowly worked her way up to the plateau where Pumbaa and Timon waited.

It seemed almost easy for the mighty beast to bow her head and,

with her huge tusks, push the rock away from Timon.

"Rock and roll!" cried the meerkat, coming out to taste freedom for the first time in what seemed an age. Toot was very excited to see Timon again. He trumpeted happily as the meerkat clambered down the cliff. Simba, Pumbaa and the elephant soon joined them.

"That's the last time I moan about you making too much noise with your jungle music, Timon," grinned Simba.

"It is?" replied the meerkat. "That gives me an idea!"

Timon whispered to Toot and his mother. "Very well, if you wish!" smiled the elephant.

"Hey! What's happening?" asked Pumbaa.

"We're leaving, that's what's happening!" grinned Simba.

"Goodbye, Toot!" called Timon. "Ready for a hoo?"

The baby elephant raised his trunk and parg-pargety-pargedy playfully. In response, every adult in the herd trumpeted loudly, while Timon pretended to conduct from the top of a big boulder. The noise shook Simba and Pumbaa. But, this time, they both laughed.

"At least Timon's safe!" said the warthog.

"And that," agreed Simba, "is music to my ears!"

NEXT WEEK: ALL MUD AND MOROR MOUTH



Get Drawing

Rosy Elephant

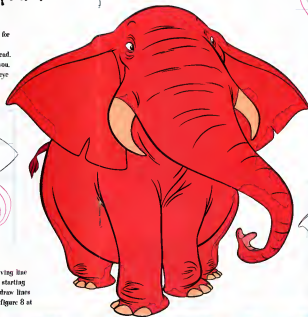
3 Draw in 2 keen little eyes, the outlines of the great flapping ears and 2 tusks. Then add the bulky legs. Broaden the body and connect the back legs. Join all the legs to the ovals to make the feet - don't forget the toenails.



1 Draw a big circle for the body and a smaller one for the head. Use the grid to help you. Add a shape like an eye for the ears.



2 Now draw line A - a long curving line with a hook at the end. Then, starting from the sides of the small circle, draw lines on each side for the trunk. Add a figure 8 at the end. Draw 4 ovals for the feet.



4 Draw the shapes round the tusks. Then rub out any lines you don't want. Finally, add the wrinkles. These go round the ears and neck and down the trunk. Add some more between the front legs and round the knees like a pair of old trousers. Don't forget the paintbrush tail!



Get Making





NORTH-WEST AFRICA

THIS PART OF AFRICA STRETCHES FROM THE DRY GRASSY SAHEL TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA. MOST OF IT IS FILLED WITH THE HOT DRY SAHARA DESERT. IT'S THE BIGGEST DESERT IN THE WORLD AND IT'S GETTING BIGGER!

The prickly pear is American. But it likes north Africa so much that it's pushing out other plants!



People call the common skink the sandfish because it swims through the Sahara sand.



The camel has very long eyelashes to keep out wind-blown dust and sand. It can shut its nostrils, too!



The Sahara is spreading into the Sahel, which is a strip of dry grassland in the south. The desert is growing because in recent years there's been little rain in the Sahel. And animals have over-grazed the plants, which makes it easier for the desert to spread.

In the Sahara itself there is hardly any rain at all. In some parts not a drop falls for years on end. The sun beats down day after day, and temperatures can reach over 50°C. But nights are chilly because the heat escapes quickly into the clear skies.

Not many plants and animals live in the desert. Those that do have special ways of saving water and keeping cool.

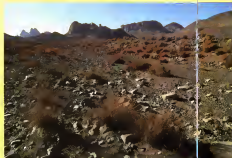
Some plants have thin leaves like spines which give off very little moisture. Others have fat water-storing stems. When it rains, they suck up as much water as they can to help them survive the dry times. Some plants have seeds that are programmed to wait years for rain, then they spring to life. One example is the pillow cushion plant. After rain, the seeds grow roots and leaves in just ten hours!

► STONY SOIL
Lots of people think that deserts are full of sand. But in fact, most of the Sahara is gravel or rock.



Desert animals keep cool by sheltering in burrows during the day. Many get all the moisture they need from their food, though birds like the sandgrouse will fly for miles for a drink.

Insects, scorpions and lizards cope well with the heat because their bodies give off little moisture. Bigger animals that need lots of water live round the strange Lake Chad in the south-east. For part of the year this lake is huge, measuring 26,000 square km – that's about the size of The Gambia, a country in west Africa. But then it shrinks to less than half that size, because the water evaporates in the hot sun. The water in the north gets very salty. But further south, where fresh river water flows in, there are hippos, crocodiles, waterbirds, and hundreds of different types of fish.



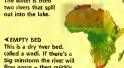
◀ ROCK MUSHROOMS
Desert winds hurl sand and grit at rocks, sandblasting them into weird shapes.



▲ WATERWORLD
Hippo wallow in Lake Chad on the edge of the Sahara. The water is from two rivers that spill out into the lake.



The world's biggest scorpion lives in the Sahara. With the sting in its tail, it paralyzes prey.



- ▶ SAVANNAH
- ▶ MEDITERRANEAN
- ▶ DESERT
- ▶ SAHEL

▲ WATER! WATER!
In the middle of the Sahara, an underground spring feeds this oasis. Or is it a mirage?





"Hub! There are plants and animals round here I've never seen before - are you sure we're still in Africa?"

"Yeah - we crossed the mountains and it's all different!"



The very top of north-west Africa is quite different from the rest of the continent. In fact, it's more like southern Spain. These two places have the same sort of weather, the same sorts of plants, and the same sorts of animals. After all, they are very close to each other. If you stand on a beach on the tip of north-west Africa on a clear day, you can see across the sea to Spain - it's only a few kilometres away!

It's not nearly as hot and dry as the Sahara. That's partly because it's close to the sea, and partly because of the tall Atlas mountains. Some of the peaks are so high that they have snow-covered caps all year round. They act like a big wall, which keeps out the great heat of the desert. They also catch the rain-bearing winds that flow in from the sea.

In spring, the mountain rivers carry melted snow and ice to the valleys. They also water the forests of cypress, oaks and cedars that grow on some slopes.



◀ LITTLE NUT TREE
Fruit and nut trees grow near the coast. This almond tree will produce a fine crop later in the season.

▶ TOUGH GREENS
These flowering plants have tough leaves to help stop them drying out in the hot sun.



The lower land along the coast has smaller plants, such as shrubs and sweet-smelling herbs. Many have small tough leaves to stop moisture escaping. They grow mostly in winter when there is plenty of moisture, and they flower in spring or autumn. To survive the long dry summer, some plants die back, leaving just their swollen underground stems which they use to store food.

There are no really big African animals here but there are lots of birds, rabbits, hares, foxes, and the African wild cat. Lizards and snakes hide in grass and under bushes, hunting insects, baby birds and small mammals.



The meerkat runs up and down tree trunks in the Atlas mountains. It pokes its slim beak into the bark to catch insects for its dinner.

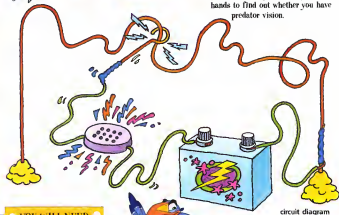
◀ ATLAS PEAKS
The Atlas mountains have plant-covered slopes. But the highest peaks are always covered with snow, even in summer.

If you catch the small hamster-like gundi, it plays dead. When it's badly frightened it can stay like this for hours.



Predator vision

Special vision means predators - such as lions - can judge distances and catch their prey. Make this game, then test your own eyes and hands to find out whether you have predator vision.



circuit diagram

YOU WILL NEED

2.5mm² copper wire or extension of thin wire
in bell wire (plastic-coated copper wire)
4.5V battery with screw-down terminals
electric buzzer or 4.5V torch bulb and holder
pair of pliers
screwdriver
plastic insulating tape
Plasticine



1 You'll find the copper wire to make the wonky wire inside an electrical cable (a flat flex with more than one wire inside). Ask in a electrical or hardware shop for a 1m length of electrical cable with an earth wire of 2.5mm².

2 Ask an adult to help you remove the wire. Snip a little way into the end of the plastic coating with a pair of sharp scissors. Take hold of the end of the copper wire with some pliers. Pull the wire so it tears free of the cable.



- 3** Cut a 20cm length of the copper or coathanger wire. Bend it into the shape of a bubble-blowing wand. Make the round part about 2.5cm across and leave a gap of about 5mm. At the other end, make a small loop using a pair of pliers.

- 4** Cut 50cm from the remaining wire. Bend this into a 'wonky' shape. Start with a straight leg of about 10cm then get bending. Try the design here or invent your own.

- 5** You don't have to make the loops simply run up and down – you could make some go away from you and others towards you. The more 'fools' there are and the tighter the bends, the harder the game. Don't make it too hard or you'll never get to the second part of the predator test!

- 7** To make the circuit, just follow the diagram. Use plastic-coated bell wire to make the connections. Strip about 2cm of plastic coating from a 30cm length of bell wire. Thread the bell wire through the bubble loop in the wand several times and then twist it round itself. Secure the join with plastic tape.

Zazu says...

- You could make the wonky wire from a coathanger of this wire. But you'll have to use pliers to bend it.
- To make the game easier, make a bigger circle in the wand.
- If you don't want to use a buzzer, just connect a bulb holder with an 8.5V torch bulb into the circuit as shown.



- 6** Finish the wobbly wire with a straight leg. Then stick each leg into a lump of Plasticine. Adjust the bends to make the wire stand firm.

- 8** Strip 2cm off the other end of the bell wire and attach this to one terminal of the buzzer as shown. (It doesn't matter which terminal.) You have now connected the wand to the buzzer.

Now cut 20cm of bell wire and strip 2cm off one end. Join this to the other buzzer terminal.

- 10** Cut 20cm of bell wire. Strip 2cm off one end and attach it to the other battery terminal. To finish the circuit, strip about 2cm from the free end of the wire, wrap it round one leg of the wonky wire and tape it in place.

HOW IT WORKS

Predator test

Thread the wand on to the wire to see whether you have predator vision. First see how far you can get along the wire without setting off the buzzer. If you've made an easy version, time yourself.

Now try again, this time keeping one eye closed. You should find it hard not to set off the buzzer.

You pass the test with both eyes open because, like many predators, both your eyes face forwards. They work together so you can judge distances. This is called *binocular vision*.

With one eye closed it's tricky to judge just how far away the wonky wire is.

Pouncing game

Mufasa told Simba to practise his pouncing – but Zazu wasn't too keen!

Play this game and see how good a predator you are. One person (the prey) squats at one end of the room with

their back to everyone else (the predators). The predators have to creep up on all fours to their prey.

The prey is allowed to look out of the corners of their eyes to spot the predators. Every now and again they can turn round completely. When this happens the predators must freeze. If the prey sees one of the predators moving, that person is out. The winner is the predator who first shouts 'pounce' very loudly, while pouncing on their prey!

If all the predators are out, then the prey has escaped. To stop the prey from looking too often, ask them to count to five in their head before turning round.

PUZZLES

SWAMP SECRETS

In the wet season the river delta overflows into a swamp. Pambua finds it a bit tricky getting about. He can only go along the shallow channels. These are the ones with 6 butterflies at the start. Hidden dangers lurk in the murky depths of the other channels.

START ➤

Help Pambua find his way through the swamp!

MOTHER AND BABY

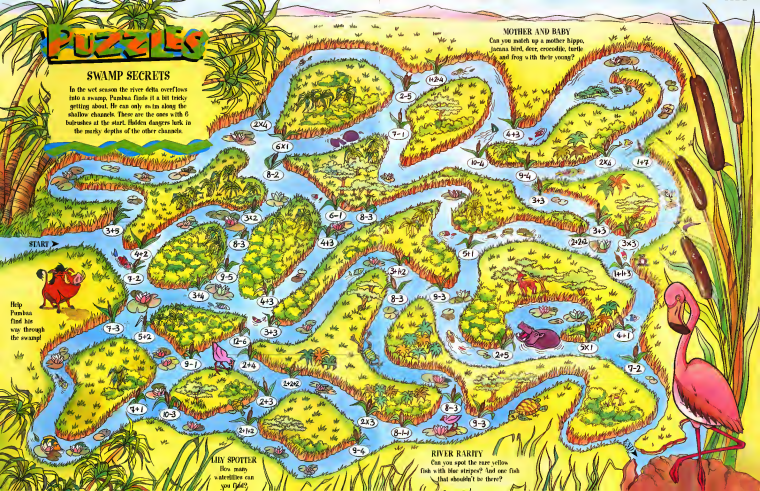
Can you match up a mother hippo, jacana bird, deer, crocodile, turtle and frog with their young?

RIVER RARITY

Can you spot the rare yellow fish with blue stripes? And one fish that shouldn't be there?

LILY SPOTTER

How many waterlilies can you find?



MORE PUZZLES

PICTURE PIECES

Fixed the border are parts of the picture on the previous pages. Some of them are not in the big picture. Which ones?



STICK TRICK

Can you put these 7 sticks together to make 4 equal-sided triangles? Use cocktail sticks or used matches to work it out. Here's a clue - don't think too flat!



WHICH ANIMAL

If these colours were put one on top of the other they would make a picture of an animal. Can you work out which one it is?



WATERLIN' WORDS

The clues for this puzzle read to the right or the left. We've put some of the centre words in to start you off.

LEFT

- 1 A tickle in your throat makes you -
- 2 Check this for the size and price.
- 3 There may be one at the top of the Christmas tree.
- 4 A machine that works for you.
- 5 Put money in this to park your car.
- 6 Use these to keep the fire going.
- 7 This bird gets the worms.
- 8 Tell everyone how good you are.

RIGHT

- 1 Round the edge of the land.
- 2 A good joke makes you -
- 3 A strong feeling when things go wrong.
- 4 A boy's name.
- 5 A large fruit with lots of seeds.
- 6 The outside of a book.
- 7 A kind of prey.
- 8 A game telling large balls.



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

FIRE AGAINST RAIN

"FIRE AND RAIN ARE THE MOST POWERFUL FORCES ON EARTH - BUT WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE STRONGER? LISTEN TO THIS STORY TO FIND OUT."

Fire and Rain were constantly arguing. "Look how strong I am!" boasted Fire. "See how fiercely my flames burn. There is no way in which you could be more powerful than I am!"

"Oh no, you are quite wrong," replied Rain. "See how heavily I fall down to the ground, filling up the dry river beds with swirling torrents of water. My power is greater than yours."

At last Fire and Rain decided that the only way each of them could prove their superiority was by holding a contest. They invited their friends and relations to give them support. And each of them continued to boast how much stronger he was than the other.

On the day of the contest, everyone assembled to watch and wonder. Fire began by burning the trees, and the birds flew away in distress as they lost their homes. His flames spread over the grassland, driving out the little animals from their burrows and chasing the larger ones over the plains.

Those watching called out, "Look at Fire! Isn't he strong! Isn't he bright!"

High above them, dark rain clouds were gathering, shutting out the sun. At last they opened up and the rain began to pour, drenching those below. And they cried, "Look how Rain beats down. Isn't he strong! Look how he shuts out the light!"

Then Fire rose up and began to destroy the crops, devastating the fields, leaving everywhere black and charred. His flames grew higher, but Rain beat down incessantly, and gradually Fire grew weaker. Water raged down the river, bursting its banks, flooding the fields and the plains until it made a sea of everything. Fire had been put out and all the spectators had fled in fear of the flood.

When Rain stopped, there was no one to proclaim his victory. When the waters subsided and everyone returned, they said, "Fire is bright, Fire is tall, but Rain conquers all."



